THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

dditional Particulars of the Cabinet In-trigues—Activity of O'Donnell and Zeel of his Friends.

SCENES AT COURT. Our London correspondent, writing on July 18

The following is the best version which has yet appeared of the origin of the revolution. After a meeting of the Cabinet O'Dounell left the Council room, and returned to his house, apparently in bad hu nor. Escosura also left in order to allow the other Muzisters full liberty to decide on who should be the outgoing Minister. On the choice there was a difference of opinion. Zabala, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one Santa Cruz were in favor of Escosura and Lujan. The Duke of Victoria said not a word, and the question was postponed till the following day at an early hour.

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O'Dounell told Escosura in the most positive terms that he was not in favor of his revolutionary policy, and Escosura replied that his policy was that of the Duke. (It will give an idea of the popularity of Espartero that when people say El Duque, without any addition, it is understood that he alone is meant.) He had observed before leaving the Council that he was at liberty to mention in the Cortes all that had occurred, and to explain the motives of his conduct. They both left the Council, leaving the impression behind them that they were both to resign.

The night was advanced and all was still. It was presumed that Espartero went to some one to inform the Queen what was going on. O'Donnell went to bed half an hour afterwards, but his friends remained awske and were not idle. Four horses, saddled and bridled, were led up to the palace of Buenavista. Two or three servants crept steathily up, carrying cavalry boots and sabres, and General Serrano (not the well known Frencisco Serrano, lately Captain General, but an aide-decamp of O'Donnell of that name) in an hour and a half after rede out of Madrid, enveloped in a cloak and travelling hat, by the Puerta de Alcala. Some hesitated in believing the fact; it was true, nevertheless; and an aide-de-camp of the Duke (Espartero) saw oim return at 4 o'clock in the morning by the same gate, de Alcala. It was not known positively whither he had gone, but it was more than suspected that it was to Vicalvaro itself, where there were 400 cavalry. The rest of the night passed off well, and a few of his intimate friends remained till daybreak in the house of the Duke.

The other Servano (Bedoya) saw early this morning two of our friends, and told them that the garrison would in nowise take any part in the affair, but remain passive and await the selution of the Captain General Servano.

At 12 o'clock to-day the Council met. Escosura presented his resignation to the Duke, and O'Donnell said he reserved his for presentation in person to the Queen. It appears that the resignation of Escosura was accepted by the Queen, but that of O'Donnell not. The night was advanced and all was still. It was

Up to the date at which the letter was written no

was accepted by the Queen, but that of O'Donnell not.

Up to the date at which the letter was written no more particulars were known than those I now give, and which are carried up to 4 o'clock in the evening of the 13th. At 8 o'clock there was another C-binet Council. M. Gomez, who had been spoken of as the successor of Escosura, but was caded in, declared that he should not accept, as he was decided in following the policy of Escosura. Generals laiante and Portillo were present, O'Donnell was not; not because he had taken his resignation to the Queen, nor even that of Escosura. O'Donnell told every one on the morning of the 13th that be had resigned because the Queen had not accepted that of Escosura. Up to post hour (10 o'clock) on the night of the 13th nothing new had occurred.

If the facts thus given be correct—and they proceed from a very good source—it would seem that the present affair is little more than a repetition of 1843: that a conspiracy has been carried on by one or two members of the Cabinet against the liberal party, and that the Queen now, as then, was a party to it. Her Majesty has acted with her usual cleverness—ahe always affected to hate O'Donnell and to love Espartero, and the latter, whose character, whatever other he his faults, is guilless, has once more failen the victim of traitors. Yet it was not from wast of warning, often and often repeated. Espartero some months and received detailed information of what was plotting between the Queen, the King and O'Donnell. He refused to believe in so much baseness. "What!" he said, "O'Donnell, whom he had pardoned for all the wrongs he had done him—the favorite who he had advanced when he much needed advancement—the friend in whom he confided—the coileague whom he trusted, to bettay him—impossible! The King, whose life he had saved when little more than a babe in the arms of his nurse; the Queen, over whose infency he had watched, in whose cause he had poured out his blood, whose throme he had established, after laving driven away the Pretend

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTABLES AND O'DONNELL

A Paris letter in the Emincipation, of Brussels, witten before the late movement took place, gives some details of interest relative to the difference which test arisen between Marshals Espartero and O'Donnell, and which most probably led to the charge or ministry. It sais:

After the strange declaration made by M. Escosurs, the Mirister of the interior, who, in a speech to the Cortes, in a measure procisime it the divine right of insurrection, a solism manifested itself ameng the members of the Cabinet. Marshall O'Donnell energetically blamed the more than impropent expressions made use of by M. Escosura, which, although they might well suit a spotting club, were highly objectionable when coming from the mouth of a Munister addressing a legislative assemily. The disapprobation of Marshall O'Donnell was so strong as to render inevitable the retirement of M. Escosura from the Cabinst; but Marshall Espartero, who was much attached to that gentleman, and who had even manifested his feelings towards him by shaking him by the hand after he had delivered the speech which had been blamed by Marshall O'Donnell, went to the Queen, and insided on M. Escosura remaining in office, as, if not, her Majesty must make her choice between the two Marshals. The Queen begged Espartero not to place her in a situation of such embarrassment, and it was not until be had compelled her to dec de one way or the other that her Majesty declared that she would never consent to the retirement of Marshall O'Donnell. Espartero them withdrew, and sent in his resignation, which was accopted, and it is said that he in mediately left Madrid for Logrono.

ACTION OF THE CLEMPT AND DEMOCRATE After the strange declaration made by

ACTION OF THE CLEMPY AND DEMOCRATS

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ACTION OF THE CLESSY AND REMOGRATS
[From the Lower Telegrant, July 17].

Spain, which, to the astonishment of every one, remained perfectly quiescent during that memorable and terrible year of revolutions, 1838, when her tranquil coedition with that of Russia appeared in explicable, has now burst into affame, and is taking a lesd in that social convuision whith many think will shortly disturb the peace of Europe. If Lord Lynnburst who only the other day frew the attaition of the Legislature and the country to widespread misgovernment in Italy, could have foreseen what was then passing in Spain, the syrannical and hateful conduct of King Bomba would have faded into insignificance when contrasted with the frightful misrele produced by the vile and immoral camarilla of Madrid, hasin—according to the latest accounts received in this country—is in a state of chaos, the social fabric is completely disorganized; and while authority is indeavoring to maintain its ground, and inspire terror by the aid of martial law and wholesale executions, the popular party, upon their side, are banded together in secret soletier, and waging an offensive and defensive context, in which life and property to a frightful amount will be secrified. Madrid, it appears, narrowly escaped being brand down to the ground by incendiaries, as had they accomplished their design, and set fire to the gas works and the summary of the Interior, the conflagration must have become general, and the destruction of the capital—the theater of so many historic recollections—would inevitably have been the result. The government—like all governments threatened with reverthrow, and terrified by the apprehension of devastating civil war—is employing measures of rigorous everity in the provinces; and the sufficies, sail or a sure figure of the law of the submodel the incurrent of the sure of desperation, have adopted the incurrent of the sure of desperation, have adopted

in the present disturbances, and a Padre Cuevas has been arrested, charged with having instigated the populace to set fire to several factories in Valladolid; and another priest, Padre Etievas, has been seized for a similar offence. Some ascribe the general disaffection to the intrigues of the infamous Christina, while others ascribe it to the Carlists, who are supposed to be strengthened by Russian countenance and gold. The real cause, we suspect, is the growing war of antagonistic principles, which is everywhere creating ill blood between shortsighted and indiscreet rulers, and impatient and misgoverned subjects. In Spain, like many other European countries, the people fought and struggled for constitutional privileges, and were fortunate in obtaining a representative system and the freedom of the press, but with the democratic element strongly infused in their government, they endeavored to preserve the monarchical institution, with all its court plottings, extravagance, and leanings to despotism. There has, therefore, since Isatella ascended the throne, been a continual contest for high prerogative upon the one side, and a straining for progress, bordering on republicanism, on the part of the people. For a time, arbitrary laws and a strong military force have kept the middle and lower classes in obedience; but discontent has at length ripened into revolt, and it remains to be seen whether it can be crushed, or will attain the point of successful revolution. Should there be a defeat of the royalist party, which is not improbable, France will be obliged to interpose, and then we shall witness fresh intervention, foreign occupation, and perilous complications. At the present time nothing is more to be dreaded than the interference of foreign powers to put down revolt by military force in oppressed countries. Were it not that in Italy the ruiers can rely upon assistance from foreign bayonets to repress and chastise insubordiration on the part of a trodden down revolt by military force in oppressed maladministra

Whatever non-success may have attended imperial Spain her attempts at constitutional government, in one thing she has been eminently successful—in the imitation of her forcar colonies in Mexical Colonies in the control of the colonies of

Our Mobile Correspondence.

MORELE, ALA., July 23, 1856.
The New Minister to Mexic --Services by which he Grinel
Lis Appointment-Dulmers of Business-Health of Mo Monther, Ata., July 23, 1856. bile-The Recent Fugation Stare Case at Button, de., de. Mr. John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Register, recent'y appointed Minister to Mexico, left town resterday for his instructions at Washington. The Secretary of Legation, Mr. Walker Fearn, son of Dr. R. L. Fearn, of this city, and relative of Hon. Percy Walker, member of Congress, according their

Mr. Foreyth is a man of small stature, notice too perament, aristocratic address, and for sometime past his features have had quite a Mexican cast. He was offered the post of Concal at Havans, some time since, but that " would not pay." The Presi dent told him that was " the only thing be could offer just then, but there would soon be a vacancy in Mexico." But it was not until Mr. Foreytn had voted for him sixteen times, at the Cincinnati Convention, that President Pierce was fully decided on

vention, that President Pierce was fully decided on recasing Gen. Gadeden.

Mr. Forsyth is a sen of a Governor John Forsyth, of Georgia, who died several important effices under government with much ability and credit, and on whom he on the was considerably for ability and importance. Mr. I same is a yeing man of considerable talents, in receives and rome address. Business is conflued to feeding the 'can't get aways' and keeping cool. All other business is stagmant as the water in the marshes around the city. Our cotton bales and dealers are nearly all shipped off. With the thermometer at ninety it is too hot to talk politics, and the "grand railies" of both parties don't smount to much.

Our dity was never more healthy than at present. Our doctors are grumbling for want of patients, and are not recommed by the Can't get-away. Tab.

The Democratic Union Convention UR SYRACUSE CORRESPONDENCE.

STRACUSE, Aug. 1, 1856. Discordant Elements in the Convention—Nearly an Explosion—Passage of Arms between Col. Ming and John Cochrane—Secret Opposition against the Nomination of Mayor Wood for Governor—Forney & Co. at the Bottom of it—Seeds of Disuries already Amagent & Lea

nion aiready Apparent, &c., &c.

The great Union Convention, which is to accomplish such marvels for the democratic party in the approaching Presidential campaign, has, as you approaching Presidential campaign, has, as you have already been informed by telegraph, adjourned, after a two day's session. The long suspense is over — the two opposing factions have united their forces, and, in the language of the brightest luminary of the softs, the hero of the scarlet letter, "victory has already perched upon their banners, the contest is ended and the serried ranks of the daring and presumptuous foe have sought safety in an inglorious and ignominious flight." To those who have not looked behind the scenes and beheld the machinery by which the Convention was worked, it might appear that the democracy are united; but a union of such opposing elements cannot long exist, and even now the seeds of disunion are rife among some of the acknowledged leaders of the party in New York. A few hours before the adjournment a explosion of a serious character took place, and for some time it was feared that it would end in a dissolution of the copartnership. It occurred in this way:-- John Cochrane, who had at the outset professed the strongest friendship for Mayor Wood, was, it appears, working secretly against him; and while he voted for him as caudidate for Governor, induced others to vote against him. This at least is the report circulated by the friends of the Mayor, who were terribly incensed on discovering that he was playing a double part. John had been appointed one of the electors; and al-though holding an office under the general governhad been appointed one of the electors; and although holding an office under the general government, had accepted the appointment. Now, this was clearly a viclation of the constitution; and although John is a lawyer, it is but an act of charity to him to suppose that he never read that document, or if he did, that he has forgotten all about it. However that may be, he accepted the appointment as elector; but before it could be endorsed by the Convention, Col. Ming, the staunch friend and, supporter of the Mayor, objected to the appointment as unconstitutional. This was a terrible blow, and coming from one of the Wood adherents, it fell with great force. There was no means of escaping—every delegate who knew anything about the qualifications of electors saw at once the error that had been committed, and hastened to correct it. But John was too quick for them, and before any action could be taken by the Convention withdrew his name, informing Col. Ming that he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not be speaking to a gentlernan. For a few moments there was every informing Col. Ming that he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not be speaking to a gentlernan. For a few moments there was every informing Col. Ming that he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not speak to him; and that if he did, he would not speak to him; and that if he did in the speaking to a gentlernan. For a few moments there was every indication of an explosion, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that it was prevented. Cochrane, however, was not the only opponent which Mayor Wood had enough the New York, and which mayor wood had seed to he defeat his nomination; and it is said by some, that Sickles, although professing the strongest friendship for him, was working silently and secret y against him. Thei ment, had accepted the appointment. Now, this was

French Intrigues in California.

TO THE SDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is known to your readers that ever since the dis overy of gold in Australia the French Emperor cas been desirons of obtaining a gold-producing colony as a counterpoise to it. As long as England possesses that country and the United States has California, France must be dependent on one of them for her supply of the precious metals. The fillioustering expeditions which have from time to time issued from San Francisco, directed against Senera and Sinaloa were mainly composed of and ed on by French residents there, and the Count Rousset Boulbon, their principal leader, was in close correspondence with the French Consul at San Francisco, M. Dillon. Had sny of them been seccessful there is little doubt they would have been speedily resolved into French military colonies. It will also be remembered that on the trial of Del Valle, the Mexican Consul, for a violation of the neutrality laws, this same Consul Dillon (who by the way was himself indicted about that time for a similar offence.) gave tise to a serious diplomatic embroglio, by refusing to appear in court and give evidence in favor of the accused.

Consul Dillon is a gentleman of high character and of distinguished ability. Under the modest title of a Consul he has been entrusted with the making of some very delicate and important little political and diplor atic arrangements. His introduction of Christianity and French brandy into the Sandwich Islands, at the point of Johny Crayeau's bayonet, entitles him to high rank as a negotiator; and the dexterity with which he managed all the little arrangements with the Freuch filibusters, so that while France in the event of success would have had all the honor, glory and profit, and whilst her representative was in no way compromised by their failure, was very clever- very clever indeed.

Censul Dillon is undoubtedly a man of ability and policy. He is a popular man, too; the French population of California has heretofore been devoted to him. When he was arrested by the orders of Judge Hoffman they rushed en masse to his rescue, but at his mere word dispersed. Again, when his flag received the spologetic salute from Uncle Sam's guns, they oppeared by thousands sportaneously at his residence, and paraded the streets of San Francisco with drome and flags.

But the Consul reems to have recently lost his influence over his countrymen. He has issued a sort of helf-and-balf, shilly-shally notification to the French in California, cautioning them not to disobey the constituted authorities; but nobody minds The French regiments constitute the flower of the Vigilance Committee'; army, and have its artillery in charge. They have served at home, an

the Vigilance Committee', army, and have its artillery in charge. They have served at home, an treir drill is perfection. They recently demanded orders to capture the United States sloop-of-wa John Adams, from the officers of which some aid was expected in enforcing process of the United States Courts.

Some people have been unkind enough to suggest that the French element in the present California revolution, is more important than it appears. That Consul Dillon has been shrewd enough to forsee that a collision must of necessity occur between the Vigilsance Committee and the Federal authorities, and that the former, taking advantage of the negligence of the general government towards California interests, and, forced on as well by the craziness of their followers, as by fear of the consequences of what they have done, will find no safety for themselves except in the formation of a separate Pacific republic; and that he thinks such a result might not be less agreeable to his Imperial master than the acquisition of Sonora or Siralea. These ill-natured people seggest that Consul Dillon is still as popular and as powerfol with the twenty thousand Frenchmen in California as ever, but that by some species of animal magnetism or freemandry he has let them understand that whilst he looks one way he is rowing the other.

We con't believe these any more at all, but at

he men of the ploughshare for their labor. In Camillac, in the second control of the ploughshare for their labor. In Camillac, in the second control of the ploughshare for their labor. In Camillac, in the second control of the laboratory near the second control of the laboratory near the second control of t

Religious Intelligence.
The Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University of the city of New York, will preach in Dr. Potts' Presbyterian church, in University place, to-day, and

on the following Sabbaths in August.

The Rev. Alfred L. Brewer, of Norwich, C. nnecticut, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, 130
Stanton street, between Essex and Norfolk streets, this evening.

on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, are now held in the new mission church, Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues, on Sabbath evenings.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

To-day, forenoon, at Johnstown; afternoon at Fonda; evening at Gloversville.

Monday, afternoon, at Cherry Valley. Tuesday, forenoon, at Sharon Springs.

Wednesday, forenoon, at Cooperstown; afternoon at Westford.
Thursday, forenoon, at Richfield Springs; afternoon at Monticello.
Friday, afternoon, at Morris.

ORDINATIONS.
W. C. Turner was ordained at West Mill Grove as

an evangenst.

Rev. N. B. Elanchard was ordained and installed at Edgertown, Miss., on the 15th ult.

Mr. Robert McMullin was ordained as missionary of he Presbyterian Board to India, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 27th.

At the Central church, in Bangor, Me, on the 31st ult., Mr. William A. Jenny, a member of the present graduating class of the Bangor Theological Seminary, was ordained as a missionary to Oregon.

Rev. E. C. Bolles, a nuch respected minister in Bridgeport, has accepted a call to the Unitarian church in New Orleans. He is not yet twenty years

Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of the Lee street Unitarian church of Lowell, Mass., has received a call to become pastor of the Westminster church at Providence, R I. The Rev. Stevens Parker has received a call to

Wilmington, Del.
Rev. James H. Spellanan, of Vermillion, O. has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Delhi, Delaware County, Iowa.
Rev. Tapping S. Reeve has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Maulius, N. Y.

Rev. N. B. Lyons has accepted a call to the united congregations of Hubbard, Liberty and Brookfield, Trumbell County, O.

Rev. Willis S. Colton, tutor of the senior class, Yele College, has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Wethersfield, Ct., and is to be ordained on the 17th of September next.

Rev. D. G. Mallory has been called to the O. S. Church in Norristown, Pa., which has been vacant since the division of the church.

Rev. R. Lewis has been called to the Presbyterian Church of Fairmount, Va. Rev. O. H. Minnegerode, of Norfolk, has accepted an invitation to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church in

Rev. Datwin Chichester was installed pastor of the Prestyterian church of Corning, New York, on the 16th uit.

Rev. Levi Parsons, jr., was ordained and installed paster of the Presbyterian church, in Mount Morris, on the 10th ult. Presbyterian church, Oxford, Ohio, week before

town and Newton Hamilton, Pa-

BEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Samuel C. Cooper, an aged member of the North Irdiana Conference of the Mothodist Episcopal church, died at Greencastle, Ind., on the 19th instant. He was a member of the late General Conference, and was much esteemed.

Rev. J. D. Bridge, presiding elder of the Worcester, Mass. District Episcopal church, died in Wilbraham, on the 25th ult., of consumption. Mr. B. has long been connected with the Methodist Conference. He was well known, and was paster several years of the North Bennett street Methodist Episcopal church, in Boston, which now worship in Hanover street. He leaves a wife and children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his

See Church of relatives and thems, to moura his loss.

NEW CHURCHES.

The rew Baptist church edifice on Washington street, Saratoga Springs, will be dedicated on the loth of August.

The church edifice erected by the First Reformed Dutch Church at Cold Spring, Putram county, N. Y., will be dedicated to the service of God on Wednesday afternoop, August 13. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by Rev. Abraham Polhemus, D. D., of Hopewell, N. Y. The ordination and installation of the pastor will take place in the evening of the same day, at half-past 7 o'clock: Sermon by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of New York. Charge to the pastor, by Rev. C. Van Cleef, or Rev. C. S. Hagerian, bis secundus. Charge to the people, by Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., or Rev. A. Polhemus, D. D., his secundus.

The dedication of the beautiful new church erected The dedication of the beautiful new church erected in Watertown, N. Y., by Rev. P. McNutty, is announced to take place to day. Archbishop liughes, the Bi-hop of Altany, and several other prelates, will take part in the ceremonies. Archbishop Hughes will preach the dedication sermon. Grand high mass and postifical vespers will be song by some of the prelates in attendance, assisted by a choir composed of some of the bestt alent in the

A new Old School church has been formed in Newark, N. J., entitled the Wickliff Presbyterian church. The corner stone of a chapel was laid last week.

An Old School church was dedicated in Unity, Iowa, on the 21st ult.

Iows, on the 21st ult.

The corner stone of an Old School Presbyterian church was laid in Pittston, Pa., last week.

The corner stone of an Old School Presbyterian church was laid in Pittston, Pa., last week.

St. Ignatius (Cathosic) church, in Baltimore, is now nearly completed, says the American, and it is without doubt one of the handsomest church buildings internally in the United States. The exterior is plain, the only ornamental work being heavy iron caps, which surmount the pilasters. The interior work is the feature of the edifice. The main body of the church is reached through two broad doors leading into a vestibule about ten feet wide, and running the whole length of the front of the building. There is but one door fronting the principal aisle, on each sice of which are the confessionals, each containing three apartments, and finished in the Roman style of architectors. The gallery occupies the whole front, and is intended for the choir and organ. The interior walls and ceiling are of the most claborate description, and in point of richness and magnificence far surpasses my other church in the country. Between the windows are handsomely fluted pilasters of stuccowork, with heavy Corjuthian caps, overhung by a cornice rich in design and pericet in execution. The ceiling is finished in indented panel work, in the centre of which is a painting thirty feet long, representing the Immsculate Conception. The altar is about twenty feet long, the lower portion of which is plain, and contains in the centre. It is made of white marble, in panel work, inhaid with stemma marble of Leautiful description. The principal altar is about twenty feet long, the lower portion of which is plain, and contains in the centre the relic. On the record line of paness are representations of the challee, the heart and spears, and the ostentarium, the receptate of the heart. This is summounted by the tabernacle, over which is the place for the expanition, compored of eight columns, upon the top of which rests a beautifully carved octagonal marble slab, sustaining a cross. In the rear of this altar is an elaborate Roman arch, resting upon two fute megnificent painting.

megnificent painting.

MISCELLANEOPS.

Gn Thursday, the 17th July, the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin gave the white vell of the Sisters of Mercy to Miss Dolores McCew and Miss Sophia A. Daven-

to Miss Dolores McCew and Miss Sophia A. Davenport.

Rev. B. F. Parsons has been dismissed from the First church in Dover, N. H., and is engaged in gathering a new society.

Rev. E. E. Adams, of Nashua, N. H., has asked for leave of absence, on account of ill health.

The one hundreth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D. D., over the First church of West Springfield, Mass., will occur on the 25th of August next. Dr. Lathrop died in the 65th year of his ministry, all of which was in connection with the parish of West Springfield. The inhabitants of the place propose to observe the anniversary by appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Br. Sprague, of Albany, the colleague and successor of Dr. Lathrop, is to deliver a discourse. Other services in harmony with the occasion may be expected.

The suit of the Congregational church in Keckuk, Iowa, brought to obta a possession of geamount of real ester in that victuity left by defor the packed benefit of the first Congregational church plack might be organized there, has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the church.

Col. Benton on the Stump to Missouri. PUTS THE SCREWS TO COL. POLK—MEETING AT WAR

From the correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

[From the correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Col. Benton drew up a paper in Warrecasburg, demanding of Mr. Polk whether he had made the charges and insinuations (sguinst Beuton) to which I have alluded in my letters from Greenfield and Fremont. I copied this paper for publication, but Col. Benton, under the impression that I had a second copy, gave it to a friend, who was desirous of possessing such a document. The following are substantially the interrogations which were propounded to Mr. Polk through the medium of this letter, which was "served" upon him by Messrs. Clarke and Gatewood:

Did Mr. Polk say or insinuate that Col. Benton was an abolitionist or black republican?

Did Mr. Polk say or insinuate that Benton was striving to throw the election into the House of Representatives, that Fremont might be elected, as Banks was?

Did Mr. Polk say or insinuate that Benton was an insincere candidate for Governor?

These questions were preceded by a statement that Col. Benton was informed in Dade and Cedar, that Mr. Polk had made these charges and insinuations, and were followed by a demand for an answer from the stand and in presence of the meeting. As I have said already, the letter or paper was delivered to Mr. Polk at the hands of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Gatewood, who reported that Mr. Polk would answer it at the place and in the manner specified.

The meeting was a large one, numbering fifteen hundred, and would have astonished Mr. Polk if he had not seen the Calhoun assemblage, for previously he had heen entirely unfamiliar with large congregations. Both candidates were on the ground at the time appointed for the speaking to commence, and Mr. Polk who had signified his presence and his leadiness to reply to the written communication, took a seat upon the platform by invitation, when Benton got up to speak.

Fenton's prefatory remarks were to this effect:—He was a candidate before the citizens of Missouri for the office of Governor; but he was not a candidate in the sense of exalting himself and disparagi Mr. Polk replied thus:-

In the same as that which they had heard read the denied the right of any man to propound questions to him, but he would answer those propounded by Colonel Benton. No man desired to be more respectful to his competitors than he did, or was more solutions to conduct the canvars in a spirit of courtesy. He had not said or insinuated that Colonel Benton was an abolitionist, a black republican or a free soiler. He had used Col. Benton's name, for he could not speak of the history of Micsouri politics without mentioning that name. It was true that he had argued that the result of running the ticket at the head of which was Col. Benton, might throw the election of President into the House of Representaives, which might result in the election of Fremont.

He had asked the question if Col. Benton desired to be Governor of Missouri for the sake of the office? for in his letter of the 12th of March he had said that even the Presidency had no attractions for him. The presumption, therefore, was that he would not desire an office so much below the Presidency. Mr. Polk having given his answer, Col. Benton came but ferward and said, that he did not say the thing, argued the thing. Now, the difference between saying a thing outright and arguing or insimating it, was the difference between gong to a place by a straight course or by a circuitous course; and sometimes argument and insimation were a more effective way of reaching it than direct assertion.

Mr. Polk here said that he had not argued or insimated that Benton was a free soiler, black republican or abolitorist. What he had argued was, that the vote of the State might be lost to Buchanan by two electional tickets being in the field.

Col. Benton said he would accept the gentleman's modification. He paid no regard to what bogus rewspapers raid of him, but no man having moral character as Mr. Polk had, should make such charges against him and escape being he'd to responsibility. If any man said, or argued, or insinated that Penton was either a free soiler, black republic

who repeated such charges told lies, knowing them to be lies.

There was no difficulty in securing the vote of the State to Bucharan. Those who were clamoring about it could effect it very easily by halling down their ticket. But the real triends of Bucharan did not ask that—they were willing to leave the decision of the question to the people at the Angust election. If Mr. Polk polled more votes than Benton, let the electeral ticket of the party with which Mr. Polk was identified te allowed to stand, and our electoral ticket of the anties be withdrawn. If the ticket which was headed by Benton received the most votes, let the electoral ticket of the anties be withdrawn.

This proposition was made at the beginning of the canvass, and yet there anties who pretended to be so solicitous about the vote of the State had rever accepted it. They acted like the false mother, when the two women came before the wise man,

This proposition was made at the beginning of the canvaise and yet their anties who pretended to be so solicitous about the vote of the State had rever accepted it. They acted like the false mother, when the two women came before the wise man, Solemon each claiming the child. The false mother orderly agreed to have the child cut in two, and take one half, but the real mother cried out against it giving up all chims to it rather than it should be muchered. There anties were the false nother, and would cut the vote of the State in two, but they would not be permitted to do it. If the ticket braced by Mr. Polk got more votes than that headed by Ben'th, our ticket would be withdrawn, but if it get less, then theirs would have to be withdrawn, or the people would trample it in the dust. They would not permit the vote of Missouri to be lest to Buchanan by the machinations of his enemies, who voted reventeen times against him in the Chreinnail Convention.

But their charging Benton with a design to throw the election into the House of Representatives, that Fremont might be elected, as Banks was, seemed to him the stupidest lie which the anties had yet invented. Benks was not elected at all, either by a majority of the States or by a majority of the members, and never could have been elected if it had been necessary for him to get either a majority of the States or a majority of the members, and never could have been elected if it had been necessary for him to get either a majority of the states or a majority of the members, and never could have keen elected if it had been necessary for him to get either a majority of the states or a majority of the members, after nife weeks' trial the members had to adopt the plurality rule, and Benks was elected by a vote which was fourteen less than half the number of members; and counting by States his vote was still smaller, for Mr. Alien got more states than be did.

It took a majority of States to elect the President, and how, then, could Fremont be elected like Banks was? The m Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.
APENVALS.

At the Finite chiar-Purser J. P. Abbett, United States
avy. Cap. L. West, do. E. M. Bradshaw and family, Bailigree F. Jehnsen, Albany, Prof. J. Alden, Easton, Fa., Prof.
V. C. Cattell, do. Lieu, Cohen, United States Navy. C.
tv. avis. Pailmorer, S. Hubbutt, do. F. W. Ferris, Stamford;
L. V. Lowlend, Chicago, Bishop Wead, Texas; C. Gelpur and
emby, Marylet d. G. W. Bayldon, England.

Family, Mary and A. V., Payroon, Engined.

For Charleston, in the steamship Nashville—P A Scott, T C state, C C Lathrop, Mrs M Howland, J S Woodruff, S C. Lagner, N Bresh Wm M Jacobs, P L Cutting and lady, J R Reck, lady and daughter, Thomas Stewart, Chas A Oliver, My and two children. Mrs King, John Robinson, Miss Me Lev, J W Cantiwell, E D Frest, Mrs Hoch, M Stroos, Miss Smith, P J M. Namee, Miss Howland, Miss Jane E Johnson—and S in the steerage.

and servant. I Posser
Is in the Program of Marcha Rech Issue Levy
Mobile: Mer T E Cummindan ind San
Frencisco: Mrs. Mergaret Vong and caid. Tax. Sorver Co.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE. Movements of Ocean

All packages and letters intended for the Naw Your Hanass

Pr. t of New York, August 2, 1958. CLEARED.

Steam ship Philadelphia, McGowau, Havana and New Or leans—M O Roberts.
Steamship Florida Lyon, Savannah—S L Mitchell.
Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston—Spofford, Tileston Co.

nship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c-Ludiam leasants.

Ship J.L. Bogert. Conway, Liverpool—Bogert & Leland.

Ship Middleasx. Parmelee. Liverpool—T P. Stanton.

Ship De Witt Clinion. Funk. Liverpool—Taylor & Ritch.

Ship Foultampton. Pratt. Loncon—E E. Morgae & A. Will.

Ship President Fillmore. Nelson, Lundon—Dunham & non.

Ship President Filmore, Neimon, Lundon—Dunham & D.

non.

Ship Christiana, Ower, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Annawan, McLane, Glasgow—Wakensan, Dimon & Co.

Ship Annawan, McLane, Glasgow—Wakensan, Dimon & Co.

Ship Catherine, Hayden, Antwerp—Laytin & Huribut

Ship Susquelanna, May, New Orleaua—S H Frigham, I

Bark J Erskine, Ledt, Liverpool—S Gillibrand.

Bark Courier, Garney, Cap. de Verds—Plapps & Co.

Bark Constant, Launbion, St. John, NB—H Smith & Son.

Bark Collouns, Bacon, Galveston—Wakensa, Dimon & Co.

Bark Colestina, Fickett Boston—Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Crimes, Hickborn, Etchluckett, Waken, Layter & Chase

Brig Union (Br) Chisholm, St. John, NB—J S Whitney & Co.

Brig Velova, Sims Philadelpha—B E Arrowantin.

Bry Windward, Killman, Banger—B P Buck & Co.

Schr Allegro de Guimho (Fort), Pondo, Oporto—L E Am

sinck.

nck.
Schr Amizade (Port). De Silva, Oporto—Figanier, Reia & Ce
Schr Amelia De Cunha, Oporto—I. E Amsinck.
Schr Sullvan, Hausloop, Cludad Bolivar—E Eech & Kulardt. har Maria, Lindsay, Maranbam—Corning, Bento & Co. hr Isabella, Barker Faimouth—Masier, hr Fear Not (Br), Knowles, Eleubera—J Encas, hr W M Smith, Fisher, Charleston—Seranton & Tallma hr Nebraska, Pennington Georgetown, &c—Watson

Schr Ann Caroline, Rogers, Fredericksburg, Ac-C II Pie Senr Ann Caroine, Rogers, Fredericaspung, &C-O II FisSchr Bucertaur, Parsons, Philadelphia—Master,
Schr Lacon, Bearse Philadelphia—Jas Hand,
Schr E Atkirs, Blaisdell, Newburyport—Meicall & DuncaFehr Fastern Belle, Wiley, Boston—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Eax State Sherwood, Beaton—Dayton & Sprague,
Schr J W Cornlin, Mitchell, Providence—J H Haved,
Sloop Barcel, Cobb, Bristol—L Kenny,
Sloop Barcel, Cobb, Bristol, B

Steamer Sarab, Jones, Philadeiphia—W H Thompson.

ARRIVED.

Ship C Grinnell, Fletcher, London, and 42 days from Poetmouth, with indice and 238 assetingers, to Grinnell, Minturn Co., July 18, lat 45, lon 52, spoke ship Fonawanda, from I verpool for Philadeiphia. The C G arrived the 1st linst. Ship Onward, Linnt, Shields, adays with coal, 5to Manha Inn Gas Co., Had light westerly winds and calms from lon 5 July 17, in 43 15, lon 52, spoke Be brig Beauty, from Hallifor Liverpool. July 40, at 12:30 Pg., when 60 miles SW fro South Stoad, was run into by an unknown beig steering to it Eastward, who carried away our larboard fore yard arm at opprasts studdingsail boom.

castward, who carried away our larboard fore yard arm at opmast sinddingsail boom. Ship E W Farlew (of Waldobere'), Nichels, Liverpoel, lays with coal, to Manhatan Gas Co, vessel to Walsh, 'ta rer £ Chese. Had light wirds and calms the whole passag Ship Ocean Eanger of Bluchlill, Treworgy, Belfas, lays, with scrap iron and I/4 passengers, to order, vessel roster. Brig Felipse (Rr. of Halifax). Mitchell, Bohia, Brazil. Jur 19, with coffee and logwood. to Kirkland & Vor. Seebs, vess to master. July 25, lat 31 to los 21 15, spoke berig Open-toris, from St Vincents for Bellimore; 28th 1st 37, los 7219, w struck by a whortwind, which carried away jubboom, forcio-suit yard and topgallant yard apit saits. &c Prig Federico (Dat. of St Thomass, Lemote. City of St. Durings, 18 days, with mahogany, liddes, &c. to A C Rossire Co.

Ship Harvest Queen Young, from Liverpool, to CH Ma

all. Ship Harvey Birch, ----. 26 days from Liverpool, to J Ship G B Lamar, Mayhew, from London June 23, to Dunha Dimen.
Ship Caroline Tucker, Congdon, 45 days from Newport, to A McGaw.
Ship Mackinaw, Robinson, 54 days from shields, to H & F Naver.
Also, three ships and two burits,—(All the above were set to day (20) by Capt Palmer, of electricity Titan).
Steamships Ericsson Liverproft Philadelphia. Bayana a New Orleans: Florida, Eavanash Nasheille, Charlesta Jamestown, Norfolk, &ct ships Christiana, London: Vaucia Havre; Timor, Rio Janeiro, S F Austin, Galveston, barks H len Mar, Bong Kong; Ziden,——; Lucy A Nickels,—— be lying Eagle: and others.
The ship Great Western, Furber, for Livhrpool, has anche dat Quarantine.

Miscellaneous and Disasters.
The U.S. Natrical Magazine.—We have received the Augumber of the U.S. Nautical Magazine. It contains a number

tumber of the U.S. Nautical Magazine. It could his a number of valuable and interesting articles. It is published by Gs fiths, Bates & Co. No & Bowling Green.

ANERICAN STITE IN THE EAST—The Constantiumble cour prodent of the New York Evening Yout says that the American vessels which have been employed as transports during the preceding under the preceding under the procession on the mire's of the Turke. He states that the present Capital Sacha or Michael of Marine Melegret All Packs, Indiana

Spoken. &c.
Ship Flying Childers. White, from Boston for Crousts
July 18, lat 43 12, lon 20.
Foreign Ports.
Ascuances, about June 29—Arr barks Rileabeth Leav
Heckstoff, Hamburg 18 days, about July 3, E Wright.
M Neir, Rotterdam 21.
Farma, Prayil, June 29—in part brig Helen, from Baltime
for Perropubure.
CERACOA, July 9—In part barks, Vanne from Baltime for Percembuse.

for Percembuse.

Joy 9.—In port barks Vonus of and for NYo of the Act of the Control of the Co me. Fr Jone, NB, Job St.—Cid brie Anburn, Ellingwood, Lis prof. 20th shine Cella, Pearse. London; bark Sumbr., Hi phrey, do, brig Rover, Küln, NYack.

Set Joses, N.B., Joby St.—Cod bate Anharm, Ellinewood, Lide prob. Soth obies Cella. Bearse. Lendon, bark Suntier, Hebrey, Sot. Frig. Rover, Solla. Nork.

ALEXANDRIA July 30—Are soll Mitthew C. Durfee, I. River. Eld solle William Cobb. Dighton.

ALEXANDRIA July 30—Are soll Kinsan, Jones Boston; sh. All L.W. Iman. Whitman Lelin. Cld solve Entire. Damer Corrections Dec. America. New York, Marchael College, and J. A.Y. August 1—Are soll Kinsan, Jones Boston; sh. All L.W. Iman. Whitman Lelin. Cld solve Entire. Damer Corrections DC America. New York, Solven Pollsdelp Kelley on F.D. Dacker Warrows, Essen Artist Hohert, N. Wich, C.R. Hartford, sloops Milan, Fella, N. Haven, Michigan, Johnson, Jo.

FOSTON August 1—Are steemer Adelaide, Whicheste, John N.L. via Eastport; shaps Nuclear of Mail, Kelley, Co. Ecokaway, Coodwir, Livermoni, bark Moderna Ryder, Browner, Bries Grand Maiser (En., Finchumy, Stockholan, H. Var. Teoleer, Baltimore: Kwerglade Wood Port Ewon. America. Saw. Jones of Mail. Rev. Co. Ecokaway, Coodwir, Livermoni, bark Moderna Ryder, Browner, Bries Grand Maiser (En., Finchumy, Stockholan, H. Var. Teoleer, Baltimore: Kwerglade Wood Port Ewon. American David Webster, Ryder Relinance, Helm. Market, Souls, Ureen Synal for a ship and ten bytes. Cld harbs John Curtis (B. Villerraco) do, bries Delaware, Frentiee Thacher, Hallimare, David State, Baltimore, Helm. Market, Souls, Livern Synal for a ship and ten bytes. Cld harbs John Curtis (B. Villerraco) do, bries Delaware, Frentiee Thacher, Hallimare, David State, Sam Gillenn, Crowell, do, Cld J.O. schr American Hell: Roown Philadelphia, Silv wind moderate, ship Morr Bongs, bries Gregon, Georgia; and che Roods, bark Nasha, Surandelphia, Silv wind moderate, ship Morr Bongs, bries Gregon, Georgia; and che Roods, bark Nasha, Warth, John Market, Sol. Brown, Charleston, Marchiller, Ossa, ship webster, Charles Webster, British Iama, Riel, selb A. S. Wiene, Wastell, Nyork,
RAN (GR. July 50, Sam Gillenn, Crowell, do, Cld J.O. schr American Hells, Roown Philadelphia, H. ART